Ehrenb. from Rajasthan. It is known so far from the Khara bet of Gujarat (Pandey 2002). The specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium, Department of Botany, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner (Raj.). The identification of the species is based on Pandey (2002).

Tamarix passerinoides Delile ex Desv. var. *macrocarpa* Ehrenb. in Linnaea 2 : 276. 1827; Qaiser in Nasir & Ali, Fl. W. Pakistan 141: 40. 1982. *Tamarix macrocarpa* (Ehrenb.) Bunge, Tent. 79. 1852.

Shrubs 0.75-2.0 m high; younger parts densely papillose. Leaves amplexicaul to semiamplexicaul, broadly ovate, ovate-lanceolate, acute to acuminate at apex, deflexed, glandular-punctate. Racemes mostly aestival, simple or rarely compound; rachis papillose; bracts leafy, entire to subentire. Flowers pink to purplish-pink. Sepals 5, each 1.5-2.25 x 1.0-1.5 mm, ovate to trullate-ovate, denticulate, subequal, outer two smaller and more acute than three inner ones. Petals 5, each 3.0-4.5 x 1.5-2.0 mm, obovate to obovate-elliptic. Stamens usually 10, rarely 7-9; filaments alternately long and short, longer filaments 2.5-7.0 mm long, shorter ones 2.0-2.5 mm long. Capsules 10.0-12.0 x 3-5 mm, pinkish-purple. Seeds 0.5-0.7 mm long.

Fairly common in saline habitats.

Specimen Examined: Near Lake Sambhar, Nava, Nagaur. Sharma & Aggarwal, DCH 157.

Fl. & Fr.: October-March.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Dr. G.N. Sharma, Head, Department of Botany, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner, for encouragement. First author thankful to UGC for financial assistance.

REFERENCES

PANDEY, R.P. (2002): Additions to the Flora of Gujarat-III. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 26 (2)*: 505.

SHETTY, B.V. & V. SINGH (1987-93): Flora of Rajasthan Vol. I-III. Botanical Survey of India, Howrah.

22. *ACACIA SALIGNA* (LABILL.) WENDL. (MIMOSACEAE) – A NEW RECORD FOR RAJASTHAN[1]

JEETENDRA KANTIYA[2] AND SUMAN C. SHARMA[2,3]

[1]Accepted September 27, 2007

[2]6-K-1, South Extension, Pawanpuri, Bikaner 334 003, Rajasthan, India.
[3]Email: sharma_drsuman@yahoo.com

During a local plant collection visit to Bikaner district, Rajasthan, we collected *Acacia saligna* (Labill.) Wendl. from near Jaipur road, Bikaner. A perusal of literature shows that this species has not been reported from Rajasthan.

This paper records for the first time the occurrence of *Acacia saligna* (Labill.) Wendl. from Rajasthan. The specimens of *Acacia saligna* (Labill.) Wendl., collected from near Jaipur road, Bikaner, have been housed in the Herbarium, Department of Botany, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

The identification of the species is based on the Flora of West Pakistan Vol. 36: 1-41, S.I. Ali (1973).

Acacia saligna (Labill.) Wendl., Comm. Acac. Aphyll.: 26.1820. (Fig. 1). *Mimosa saligna* Labill., Pl.Nov. Holl.2:86.t.235.1806.

A tall shrub, phyllode with a prominent midrib, straight or curved, 12-16 cm long, *c.* 7-12 mm broad, tip blunt. Inflorescence pedunculate, heads, arranged



Fig. 1: A. Flowering twig, B. Pod, C & D Flower

in racemose fashion in the axil of phyllodes. Fruits, *c.* 11-13 cm long, *c.* 5-6 mm wide, slightly constricted between the seeds, grayish-brown in colour. Seeds black.

Fl. & Fr.: May-August.

Specimens Examined: Near Jaipur road, Bikaner. Kantiya and Sharma.1234.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the Principal & Head Department of Botany, Dungar College, Bikaner. Thanks are also due to U.G.C for providing financial assistance.

23. ENUMERATION OF SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CORNOPTERIS* NAKAI (ATHYRIACEAE: PTERIDOPHYTA) IN INDIA[1]

Y.P.S. PANGTEY[2]

[1]Accepted February 07, 2005
[2]Department of Botany, D.S.B. Campus, Kumaon University, Nainital 263 002, Uttarakhand, India.
Email: y_pangtey@yahoo.com

Cornopteris Nakai (Athyriaceae) is a small Asian genus consisting of nine species (Kato 1979), of which four species, namely *C. banajaoensis* (C.Chr.) K. Iwats. & Price, *C. birii* Ching ex Bir, *C. opaca* (D. Don) Tag. and *C. quadripinnatifida* M. Kato were recorded from the east Himalaya (Darjeeling, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh) and north-east India (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura). But recently, Fraser-Jenkins (1997) discovered that the description of *C. birii* was based on only one specimen, the type specimen collected by Prof. S.S. Bir from Lachen (north Sikkim), and that it was an immature specimen of *C. decurrentialata* (Hook.) Nakai, and placed it as a synonym of *C. decurrentialata*. However, recently published enumerations of ferns of India, record a varying number of species (Dixit 1984; Chandra 2000), while Vasudeva *et al.* (1990) make no reference of the genus *Cornopteris* in north-east India.

In this paper, an attempt has been made to enumerate the species of *Cornopteris* in India with complete references of synonyms, and distribution in India and the world, along with a note on doubtful records from India to avoid confusion. They are as follows:

1. Fronds bipinnatifid to tripinnatifid:
— Rhizome creeping; pinnule segments entire or denticulate-serrulate ..... *C. decurrentialata*
— Rhizome ascending to erect; pinnule segments entire or shallowly lobed ..... *C. opaca*
2. Fronds tripinnatifid to quadripinnatifid:
— Apex of pinnule segments almost entire or crenate ..... *C. banajaoensis*
— Apex of pinnule segments sharply serrate ..... *C. quadripinnatifida*

1. ***Cornopteris banajaoensis*** (C.Chr.) K. Iwats. & Price, Southeast Asian Studies 14: 564 (1977); Kato, Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30: 112 (1979); Chandra, Ferns India: 142 (2000).

Dryopteris banajaoensis C.Chr., Index Fil. Suppl. 1: 30 (1913).

Dryopteris tenerrima Copel., Philip. J. Sci. Bot. 4: 111 (1909) [non (Fee) Ros. (1906].

Phegopteris banajaoensis (C.Chr.) v.A.v.R., Mal. Ferns & Fern Allies Suppl. 1: 310 (1917).

Athyrium nudum Copel., Fern Fl. Phil. 3: 391 (1960).

Dryopteris fluvialis Hayata, Ico. Pl. Formos. 4: 152.f94 (1914).

Cornopteris fluvialis (Hayata) Tag., Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 1: 158 (1932).

Athyrium fluviale (Hayata) C.Chr., Index Fil. Suppl. 3: 44 (1934).

Dryopteris athyriformis Ros., Hedwigia 56: 344 (1915).

Cornopteris tashiori Tag., Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 1: 159 (1932).

Athyrium tagawai C.Chr., Index Fil. Suppl. 3: 44 (1934).

Cornopteris badia Ching, Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot. 11: 58 (1941).

Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim; E. Nepal; S.W. China; Philippines; Taiwan; S. Japan; Papua; New Guinea.

2. ***Cornopteris decurrentialata*** (Hook.) Nakai, Bot. Mag Tokyo 44: 8(1930); Fraser-Jenkins, New Sp. Syndr. Indian Pterid. & Ferns India: 93 (1997); Chandra, Ferns India: 143 (2000).

Gymnogramme decurrentialata Hook., Sp. Fil. 5: 142. t. 294 (1864).

Leptogramme decurrentialata (Hook.) J. Smith, Hist. Fil. :232 (1875).

Phegopteris decurrentialata (Hook.) Christ, Farnkr.: 274. f. 865 (1897).

Nephrodium decurrentialatum (Hook.) Diels in Engler



Kantiya, Jeetendra and Sharma, Suman C. 2008. "Acacia Saligna (Labill.) Wendl. (Mimosaceae) - a new Record for Rajasthan." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 105, 233–234.

View This Item Online: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/188385
Permalink: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/154616

Holding Institution
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by
Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse
Copyright Status: In Copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/
Rights: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.

This file was generated 18 August 2024 at 06:07 UTC